Mahendra Sanskrit University

(A Short Profile)

Mahendra Sanskrit University
Central Office

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Sanskrit Education in Nepal: A Retrospection

The very ancient and rich Sanskrit Language, which is the repository of knowledge in adverse disciplines such as Philosophy, Literature, Grammar, History, Art and crafts, Astronomy, Ayurveda, Tantra and Yoga, continues to be profound academic pursuits and researches, and serious intellecutal cogitation for both the oriental and occidental scholars.

The tradition of Sanskrit education in Nepal is quite long. More than 200 records of the Lichchhavi period recovered so far are found written in refined Sanskrit. This confirms the fact that Sanskrit was the language which had immense domination over teaching-learning and writing activities at that time.

Likewise, the contemporary scriptures, plays, articles and various documents, the respect shown by the rulers and administrators for sanskrit language and literature, and the Sanskrit poets and scholars are the testimony to the impressive domination of Sanskrit during the Malla period. Teaching, learning, writing and publication in Sanskrit found continuity also after the Malla period. Even 4/5 decades ago education and educational institutions here were found in one way of the other concerned with Sanskrit.

The establishment of Shadananda Sanskrit Pathshala (High school) at Dingla (1932 B.S.) and Ranipokhari Sanskrit Pathshala at

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Kathmandu (1934 B.S.) marks the beginning of the institutional development of Sanskrit education in the Country. The establishment of Tindhara Pathshala (in about 1940 B.S.) in the capital is another milestone in this direction. With the passage of time Sanskrit schools were opened in different parts of the Country. Of them, those in Matihani, Palpa, Kalaiya, Taulihawa, Khidim and Dang are quite important. The establishment of Bhasha Pathshala (Schools) in 1958 B.S. was a breakthrough in the development of Sanskrit education. The number of such Pathshalas (schools) reached 233 by 2010 B.S. thus reinforcing the fact that such independent Sanskrit Schools and 'Bhasha Pathshalas' were highly instrumental in expanding Sanskrit education throughout the country.

The scrapping of 'bhasha pathshalas' in 2011 B.S. had a two-prong impact. On the one hand development process of Sanskrit education slackened, while on the other, the campaign launched at government and people's levels for the establishment of Sanskrit Colleges paved way for the introduction of Sanskrit in higher education. The introducation of National Education System Plan (2028 B.S.), it seems, pushed school level Sanskrit education towards the decline but helped achieve some progress in higher level Sanskrit education. It is, however, quite obvious that the removal of Sanskrit from secondary level in general education under the system weakened the foundation of Sanskrit education.

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Five Sanskrit campuses had already been opened in Dharan, Janakpur, Matihani, Kathmandu and Dang and an 'Acharya' (master's Level) department was run at the T.U. College, Kirtipur before the new education system was introduced in higher education. With the establishment of the Institute of Sanskrit in 2030 B.S. the 'Acharya' (master Level) department hitherto run at T.U. College, Kirtipur, was merged into valmiki Campus and Yagynabalka Sanskrit campus of Janakpur into Laxminarayan Sanskrit Campus of Matihani.

The Institute of Sanskrit established with a view to providing doctorate in research was headquartered in Beljhundi, Dang. The desire that the local people were cherishing for years to have a Sanskrit university there resulted in the birth of the institute of Sanskrit. The institute continued its activities and at the same time efforts were being made for the establishment of a Sanskrit University. These efforts culminated in the opening of a Campus offering master's level courses in Beljhundi, Dang in 2039 B.S.

The Establishment of Mahendra Sanskrit University

Inspired by the long unbroken tradition of Sanskrit in Nepal, Its deep impression on various aspects of Nepalese way of life, the contributions of Sanskrit scholars, Poets and writers and the encouragement provided by various devotees and thinkers, the need of an autonomous institution for teaching/learning activities and for

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research and study in Sanskrit was felt at various levels. As a result of which efforts were made for the establishment of a Sanskrit University which eventually came to fruition with the Establishment of Mahendra Sanskrit University on Dec. 1986.

According to the MSU Act-2043 B.S., the main objectives of the establishment of the University are as follows:-

(1) To systematize Sanskrit education up to the highest level in the Kingdom.

(2) To preserve and Promote the achievements of Sanskrit education in different sectors of the Nepalese society.

(3) To develop the kingdom of Nepal into a centre for learning and deriving inspiration from Sanskrit education.

According to the Report of 2049 prepared by National Education Commission, the following are the objectives of Sanskrit Education:

(a) To produce qualified personalities in order to safeguard National culture, values and dignity,

(b) To safeguard the traditional study of Sanskrit and various classical subjects,

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(c) To provide a help in the use and teaching of National language, other languages of the kingdom and literature,

(d) To provide the nation with maximum benefit from great books and classical thoughts written in Sanskrit, including the practical subjects like Aurveda, Jyautisha and Yoga, and

(e) To develop the nation into international centre for the study and research-work of Sanskrit education through the different aspects of traditional study and research-work of Sanskrit (language).

Central Office

The Central office of the University is situated at Beljhundi, 16 Kilometres west of Ghorahi, the Dang District headquarter. The University currently owns 342 Bighas of land provided by various donors in this area and 1336 Bighas in Deukhuri Valley. Besides various office buildings, there are a university vidyapeeth, central Library, Hostel, Trilokeshwar shivalaya (shrine of lord Shiva) with a Dharmashala (Public resthouse) and Ratna udyan (Park) on the Beljhundi central office premises. All of them have added to the beauty of the central office. The liaison office of this University is at Basantapur, Kathmandu.

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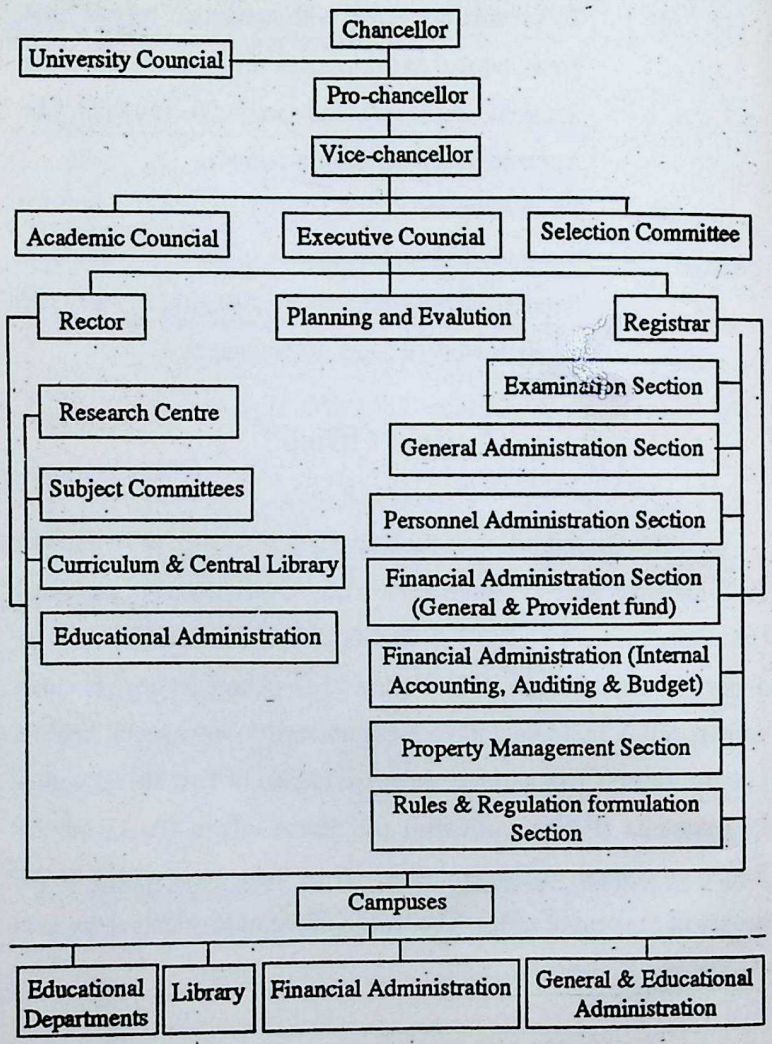
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE
Mahendra Sanskrit University



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Mahendra Sanskrit University Council

There is a Provision of Mahendra Sanskrit University Council which undertakes the task of formulating University policies, approving Projects, passing budget and formulating and amending rules. The council members will be as follows:

1)	Chancellor	Chairman
2)	Pro-Chancellor	Vice-Chairman
3)	Vice-Chancellor	Member
4)	Bada Gurujyu	Member
5)	Three from among the Parliamentarians	Member
6)	National Planning Commission Member (education)	Member
7)	Vice-Chancellor (Tribhuvan University)	Member
8)	Vice-Chancellor (Royal Nepal Academy)	Member
9)	Vice-Chancellor (Royal Nepal Academy of Science and Technology)	Member
10)	One from among the former Vice-Chancellors	Member
11)	Rector	Member Secretary
12)	Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture	Member
13)	Secretary, Ministry of Finance	Member
14)	Chairman, Guthi Sansthan	Member
15)	Registrar	Member

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16) Executive director, Research Centre, MSU — Member

17) One from among the Campus Principals — Member

18) Three teachers elected by the electoral College of the presidents and secretaries of the MSU Campus Units of the Nepal University Teachers Association on the basis of proportionate single non-transferable voting — Member

19) One from among the educationists — Member

20) One from among the renowned Sanskrit Scholars — Member

21) One representative of the Nepal University teachers' association — Member

22) One representative of the MSU Employees union — Member

23) One from among the donors — Member

24) One from among the noted Social workers — Member

25) One from among the Independent students union Presidents of MSU affiliated campuses — Member

Selection Committee

The MSU act Provides for a selection committee headed by the vice-chancellor for the appointment, promotion etc. of the teachers and officer level staff in the teaching and administrative sectors, while the Registrar will head the selection committee at the central office

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level and the campus principles at the Campus level for the appointment, Promotion etc. of other staff members.

Academic Council

A provision has been made for an academic council representing various academic sectors concerned with the Vice-chancellor as its chairman for the formulation of educational and academic policies and for the approval of the programmes of Mahendra Sanskrit University. The Council members will be as follows:

a)	Vice-Chancellor	Chairman
b)	Rector	Member secretary
c)	Registrar	Member
d)	Executive director (Research Centre)	Member
e)	Five Subject Committee Chairmen	Member
f)	Five from among the department Chiefs	Member
g)	Two from among the Principals	Member
h)	Two from among the senior teachers	Member

Executive Council

A provision has been made for an executive Council to facilitate the smooth functioning of the academic and administrative

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affairs of the University. The Council will undertake the task of working out necessary rules and regulations, creating necessary posts, implementing the act, rules and the directives of the university council, plan formulation and budget management. The executive Council will have the following office bearers:

a)	Vice–Chancellor	Chairman
b)	Rector	Member
c)	Registrar	Member-Secretary
d)	One from among the teachers	Member
e)	One from among the Principles	Member

Research Centre

With a view to enhancing the prestige of the nation through the introduction of the depth and vastness, and the essense of Sanskrit language and literature at home and abroad by means of research and by contributing to the Promotion of classical subjects and, practical and technical education including the languages of the nation, a research centre has been set up under MSU which undertakes the task of formulating and implementing various research programmes designed to reach the higher Sanskrit education goals.

Under this centre, a research council with the following persons as office bearers has been formed to undertake the task of formulating research policies, recommending scholarships and

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working out necessary programmes. It will also supervise and monitor research works and will approve research projects and budget etc.

a)	Rector	Chairman
b)	Executive director	Member-secretary
c)	One from among the principals	Member
d)	Two from among the Research Experts	Member
e)	Two from among the senior teachers of MSU	Member

Subject Committees

Various subject committees have been formed to prepare and update the curriculum and to carry out other educational activities. They are as follows:

1. Shukla yajurveda, Dharmashastra and Itihasa purana
2. Nabyabyakarana
3. Sahitya (literature)
4. Nyaya (logic)
5. Jyotisha (astrology)
6. Darshana (philosophy), Purva Mimamsa and vedanta
7. Compulsory Sanskrit
8. Political science and Economics
9. Nepali,
10. English
11. Maithili and Hindi.

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Other Committees

In addition to the above main units and committees, various other committees and sub-committees have been formed to carry out various academic/administrative activities. Of them, the examinations committee, equivalence committee, central library management committee, Deukhuri land management committee and the Tindhara Sanskrit hostel management committee hold special importance.

Educational Programme

The university runs mainly three kinds of academic programmes.

a) Teaching,
b) Research and publication,
c) Training and seminar,

a) Teaching

The prime responsibility of the university is to ensure regularity of classes at all levels, uttarmadhyama (Certificate Level), Shastri (Bachelor level) and Acharya (Master level).

The subjects offered at all these three levels can be put in a table as follows:

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(1) Uttarmadyama

Uttarmadhyama is the door to Sanskrit higher education through which students joining the vidhyapeeths (Sanskrit Campuses) on completion of Praveshika (S.L.C.) enter first. the subjects offered and the full marks they carry at this level are as follows:

Scope	Subject	1st. Part	2nd. Part
Compulsory	Sanskrit	100	50
Compulsory	Vyakarana/Nyaya	100	-
Compulsory	Nepali	100	-
Compulsory	English/Sanskrit	100	100
Compulsory	Nepal Parichaya	-	50
Group (a) (any one)	Veda, Vyakarana Sahitya (Literature), Jyautisha (Astronomy) Nyaya, Itihaspurana	100	200
Group (b) (any one)	Nepali, English Hindi, Maithili Mathematics, Political Science, Economics	100	100
Total		600	500

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(2) Shastri

He who completes uttarmadhyama joins the Shastri level which is equivalent to Bachelor level. The subjects and their full marks at their level are as follows:

Scope	Subject	1st. Part	2nd. Part
Compulsory	Sanskrit	-	100
Compulsory	Nepali	100	-
Compulsory	English/Sanskrit	100	100
Group (a) (any one)	Shu. ved, Navyavyakarana Sahitya (Literature, Siddhanta Jyautisha Navyanyaya Prachinanyaya Dharmashastra Purvamimamsa Sarvadarshana Shankaravedanta Itihasapurana Yoga tantra	200	200
Group (b) (any one)	Nepali, Hindi Maithili, Political Science, Economics, Mathematics, English	200	100
Total		600	500

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3) Acharya

A shastri degree holder gets entrance into Acharya level which is equivalent to master level. The following table shows the subjects and their full marks they carry at this level:

Scope	Subject	1st. Part	2nd. Part	3rd. Part	Total
Group (a) (any one)	Shuklayajurveda Navyavyakarana Sahitya Navyanyaya Prachina Nyaya Dharmashastra Purvamimamsa Sarvadarashana Shankaravedanta Itihaspurana Shidhantajyantisha	400	400	400	1200

b) Research and Publications

Two kinds of research programmes, degree and non-degree are being carried out by the University. Under the degree research programme, two-year research work on different subjects are being run while the non-degree programmes include short-term research projects on classical, modern and typical fields, research projects of

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various time length on the national languages and culture, and researches on important ancient literary works.

Simultaneously, the university has run regular publications which include the ancient books and important research works, text books and educational materials compiled under the research programme. The University Central office publishes a sanskrit journal 'Haimavati' and Nepali news bulletins. The campuses publish various journals too.

c) Trainings and Seminars

Besides the above educational programmes the University runs the following training programmes:

1. Karmakanda Prashikshan (Vedic and Buddhist primary and secondary levels.)
2. Sanskrit language training (for trainess who have passed S.L.C. or have just taken S.L.C. examinations).
3. Yoga training (this three-month training is currently being run in Kathmandu and Dang).

These Programmes have generated interest among people from different walks of life and have gained popularity at the people's level.

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The University organizes various symposiums, seminars and workshops for teachers and administrative staff members. Such programmes include the seminars concerning curriculum, textbook, examinations, research etc. for the teachers and administrative training seminars for other staff members.

CAMPUSES:

Campuses are the main institutes where the educational programmes are implemented. Currently there are eight campuses under the university. A brief introduction of the campuses is given below:-

1. Pindeshwara Vidyapeetha, Dharan Sunsari:

Established in Bijayapur, Dharan, in 2008 B.S. Pindeshwara Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya was renamed Pindeshwara Vidyapeetha after the establishment of Mahendra Sanskrit University. Uttarmadhyama (certificate level) and shastri (Bachelor level) classes are being run at the Vidyapeetha. Shuklayajurveda, Navyavyakarana, Nyaya and Sahitya from among the group (a) subjects and Economics, Political Science and Nepali literature from among the group (b) subjects are being taught besides the compulsory subjects. The Vidyapeetha has its own building and a hostel and provides scholarships to students. It has 18-13-8 bighas of land.

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2. Hajari Janaka Vidyapeetha Gyankoop, Janakpurdham

Feeling the need of a Sanskrit higher education centre in Janakpur, the holy land known as the land of king Janak, Hajari Janak Vidyapeetha was established here with the financial assistance of Rs. 500,101/- provided by Hajari Sahu (a merchant) at the initiative of local social workers and intellectuals in 2047 B.S. The Vidyapeetha is currently running Uttarmadhyama (Certificate level) classes. The courses include Navyavyakarana and Sahitya Jyautisha from among the group (a) subjects and Nepali, Maithili, Economics and Political secience from among the group (b) subjects. Since the Vidyapeetha has not yet its own building and hostel, the classes are being run in the morning shift at the Sanskrit Secondary School. The Vidyapeetha provides a few scholarships.

3. Yagynabalkya Laxmi Narayan Vidyapeetha Mahottari:-

Laxminarayana Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya was established with the cooperation of local 'math' in the ancient land of Matihani, Mahottari in 2025 B.S. But in 2030 B.S., the Yagynabalkya Laxmi Narayana Campus was established by merging the Yagynabalkya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya being run in Janakpur Gyankoop from 2024 B.S. This Campus offers Uttarmadhyama (Certificate level) and Shastri (Bachelor level) courses. The Courses include Shuklayajurved, Navyavyakarana, Sahitya, Siddhanta Jyautisha and Nyaya from among the group (a) subjects and Nepali, Hindi, Maithili, Political Science and Economics from among the group (b) subjects. The campus has its own classroom building, hostel, teachers quarters and a

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library. It owns 17-11-14 Bighas of land and offers fooding facilities and some scholarships in cash.

4. Valmiki Vidyapeeth, Exhibition Road, Kathmandu

Established in 2008 B.S. and inaugurated in 2009 B.S. the Rajkiya Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya was later renamed valmiki Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, and then valmiki Campus. Currently it's named as Valmiki Vidyapeetha under the M.S.U. This Vidyapeetha offers courses from Uttarmadyama (Certificate level) to Acharya (Master level) and the departments under it carry out various research works. This Vidyapeetha which excells all the Vidyapeetha under the M.S.U. in the number of departments, subjects, teachers and students, offers courses on Veda, Vyakarana, Sahitya, Siddhanta Jyautisha, Navyanyaya, Prachinnyaya, Sarvadarshana Purvamimamsa, Shankarvedanta, Dharmashastra, Itihaspurana and Tantra from group (a), and Nepali, English, Economics, Political science and Mathematics from group (b) at various levels. Similarly Buddha Darshana will also be taught in the near future. The Tindhara Sanskrit Hostel under this Vidyapeetha holds a historic importance in the field of Sanskrit education. This Vidyapeetha which has its own classroom building and a library owns 22-12-3 ropanis of land.

5. Ruru Vidyapeetha, Ridi, Gulmi

Ruru Vidyapeetha situated at 'Ruru Kshetra' on the banks of Kali Gandaki was established under the M.S.U. with the cooperation of local intellectuals and social workers in 2046 B.S. The Vidyapeetha

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offers only Uttarmadhyama (Certificate level) courses which include Vyakarana and Sahitya from group (a) and Nepali and Economics from group (b). Similarly, in Shastri Level, Vyakarana and Sahitya from group 'A' and Nepali and Economics from group 'B' are also offered. Local people had provided land and financial assistance for the Vidyapeetha which has now 31 ropanis of land. But for the lack of its own class room building, the classes are being run in the morning shift at local Sanskrit secondary School building.

6. Janata Vidyapeetha, Bijauri, Dang.

A Janata Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya was established with the effort of the local people at Bijauri at the centre of Dang Valley in A.D. 1952 Currently known as Janata Vidyapeetha under the MSU, the Vidyapeetha offers courses on Navyavyakarana, Nyaya, Sahitya, Siddhanta Jyautisha and Dharmashastra from group (a) and Nepali, Economics and Political Science from group (b) in Uttarmadhyama and Shastri levels. The Vidyapeetha which has 5-11-17 Bighas of land, has also its own classroom building and hostel.

7. University Vidyapeetha, Beljhundi, Dang

On completion of the construction of a classroom building under the institute of Sanskrit/Office of the Dean, this Vidyapeetha was established as the Central Campus in 2039 B.S. to run Acharya (Master level) classes hitherto run in Janata Campus. Named as University Vidyapeetha after the establishment of the University, the Vidyapeetha courses include Navyavyakarana, Sahitya, Nyaya,

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Dharmashastra, Shankarvedanta and Itihaspurana in Master (Acharya) level. It has its own building and a hostel.

8. Sharada Vidyapeetha, Mahendranagar, Kanchanpur:-

This Vidyapeetha was established with the effort of the educationists of the far-western development region in 2048 B.S. Established under Mahendra Sanskrit University with a view to expanding Sanskrit education, this Vidyapeetha currently offers Uttarmadyama level courses which include Navyavyakarana and Sahitya from among the group (a) subjects and Nepali and Political Science from among the group (b) subjects. This Vidyapeetha has a classroom building and 7-15-0 bighas of land.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Mahendra Sanskrit University has run two Sanskrit secondary Schools also--(1) Ranipokhari Sanskrit Secondary School, Kathmandu and (2) Janta Sanskrit Secondary School, Bijauri, Dang. All educational programmes including those concerning curriculum and examinations are run in them as in other Schools, while the financial administration is run through the Mahendra Sanskrit University.

Ranipokhari Sanskrit Secondary School which provides Secondary education from class 6 to 10 was established before 1934 B.S.

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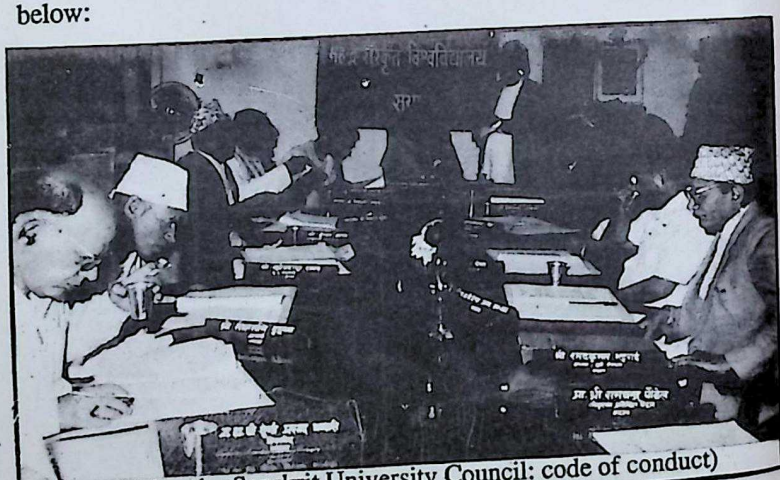
PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Mahendra Sanskrit University is quite rich in terms of its land possession. The 1336 Bighas of land in Deukhuri valley provided by the Majgaiyan family of Dang is a valuable property of the University. Likewise, the 342 bighas of land donated by the people at Beljhundi is another important property. Though the University has not made any substantial income so far from these pieces of land they are expected to be highly beneficial in the future. The land covered by Valmiki Vidyapeetha and the Tindhara Sanskrit hostel under it are potential resources that can lead the institution towards self reliance. Similarly, the land and buildings belonging to other vidyapeeths and the Kathmandu office, Basantpur are the testimony to the rich physical aspect of the university. This is presented more clearly in the table below:



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No	Vidyapeetha/ Office	Land Size	Buildings	No.of Student Hostels	Teachers quarters	Remaind
1.	Central office University Vidyapeetha			36	6	
2.	Valmiki Vidyapeetha	22-12-3 Ropanis	Class room building-1 Library-1	71	–	
3.	Janata Vidyapeetha	5-11-14 Bighas	Class room Building-1, Admn-1			
4.	Pindeshwar Vidyapeetha	18-13-8 Bighas	Class room Bui.1 With adm-1	36	-	
5.	Y.L.N. Vidyapeetha	7-11-14 Bighas	Class from building-1 Adm-1	54	2	
6.	Hajari J. Vidya–peetha					
7.	Ruru Vidyapeetha	31 Ropanis				
8.	Sharada Vidyapeetha		Class room Building-1			
9	Kathmandu Office		Adminis–tration-1			

For the smooth functioning of the institution there is a provision for the creation of the posts of professor, reader, Lecturer, asst. Lecturer and instructor in the academic front; joint-administrator, account officer, asst. librarian in officer level and Head Accountant, typist (b), storekeeper, accountant, s. Asst etc. in other (lower) level in the administrative front.

AIMS AND PLANS

Mehendra Sanskrit University is confronting various needs, problems and challenges. Fulfilment of academic requirements is a big challenge before the University, while making sanskrit education

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popular and practically worthy is an equally important responsibility it has to fulfil. Fulfilment of physical requirements is crucial to the success of academic programmes.In this contest, the university aims to implement the following plans in a systematic manner:

1. Maintenance of educational standard and preservation and promotion of classical subjects for which the university plans to run Shastri level classes by establishing at least one Vidyapeetha in each zone within 10 years.
2. Further expansion of research and publication programmes with due attention to the development of classical and modern subjects, and linguistic and cultural exploration.
3. Further expansion of training programmes.
4. To run Ayurveda teaching Hospital in five years.
5. To give special emphasis to the teaching of and training in practical education like Jyautisha, yoga and tantra.
6. Immediately launch a comparative study programmes on Bauddha Darshan (Buddhist philosopy), ancient Rajshastra, Economic and other subjects.
7. To prepare a master plan of the Central Office and start construction works accordingly.
8. Establish research centres and libraries with modern equipment at central office, Dang and Valmiki Vidyapeetha, Kathmandu.

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9. To prepare a master plan of Valmiki Vidyapeetha and construct buildings with shopping facilities along the road side.

10. Reconstruct the Tindhara Sanskrit hostel and launch income-generating programmes.

11. To establish a hostel that can accommodate at least 100 students at every vidyapeetha and build another hostel in Kathmandu for students of all castes and communities.

12. To launch academic exchange programme between MSU and foreign Universities to make the research and teaching activities of university teachers and students more effective.

13. To move ahead by giving priority to departmental development and career development.

14. To direct efforts towads the establishment of at least one Sanskrit Secondary School each in every district.

15. To provide all Vidyapeeths with library facilities.

16. According to the report prepared by National Education Commission, the following programmes are to be conducted in the near future:

(a) To provide an opportunity of teaching-learning of Buddhism,

(b) To provide a special scholarship for girl students, as well as the students from various communities,

(c) To offer Shastri (graduate) level a three-year course; Acharya level (Degree level) a two-year course,

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(d) To run programmes of research work (M. Phil.) teacher-training, and also a programme of teaching on bookeditting.

(e) To run a higher level Karmakanda, apart from the Prathamik Karmakanda and the Madhyamik Karmakanda being run at present, and,

(f) To prepare a course of study for foreign learners and hold a programme of Sanskrit Bhasha Training.

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Mahendra Sanskrit University Council-2049

1)	Chancellor	His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev	Chairman
2)	Pro-Chancellor Hon. Minister, for Education, Culture and Social Wellfore	Govinda Raj Joshi	Vice-Chairman
3)	Vice-Chancellor	Prof. Shrikrishna Acharya	Member
4)	Badagurujyu	Hon. Prof. Ambika Prasad Adhikari	Member
5)	Hon. Member of Parliament	Balaram Upadhaya	Member
6)	Hon. Member of Parliament	Shiva Raj Subedi	Member
7)	Hon. Member of Parliament	Shivadhari Yadav	Member
8)	Member, National Planning Commission (Education)	Dr. Bal Gopal Baidhya	Member
9)	Vice-Chancellor, Tribhuvan University	Kedar Bhakta Mathema	Member

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10) Vice-Chancellor, Royal Nepal Academy	Dr. Iswor Baral	Member
11) Vice-Chancellor, Royal Nepal Academy of Science & Technology	Dr. Kadar Lal Shrestha	Member
12) Rector	Dr. Tikaram Panthi	Mem. Secretary
13) One from among the former Vice-Chancellors	Surya Bahadur Shakya	Member
14) Secretary, Ministry of Education, Culture & Social wellfore	Dr. Iswor Prasad Upadhaya	Member
15) Secretary, Ministry of Finance	Dr. Thakur Nath Panta	Member
16) Chairman, Guthi Sansthan	Sarad Kumar Bhattarai	Member
17) Registrar	Madav Raj Gautam	Member
18) Executive Director, Research Centre		
19) Campus Principal	Nilmani Dhungana	Member

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20) Educationist	Dr. Durga Prasad Bhandari	Member
21) A Reputed Sanskrit Scholar	Ramchandra Poudel	Member
22) Representative of Nepal University Teachers Association	President Kapil Shrestha	Member
23) Donor	Hajari Sahu	Member
24) Noted Social Workers	Krishna Gopal Tondon	Member
25) Representative of MSU Employees Union	Pradeep Gautam	Member
26) Independent Students Union Presidents	Badri Prasad Gautam	Member

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प्रत्ययः - मूलशब्दं प्रति एति = गच्छति इति प्रत्ययः

प्रति + इण् + अच्

प्रतिपूर्वकेण् धातोरच्प्रत्ययः

उपेन्द्रप्रसाद भट्टराई
- @ मकवानपुर हटिया ६ गैरिगाउँ
वाल्मीकि विद्यापीठ ४-२२७६७६

गोरखा पत्र

मंसिर महिना को अन्तमा

हरि प्राण -
गुदे अपान =
नाभिमण्डले समान =
कण्ठे - उदान =
अंगेषु - व्यान =

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